#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

United States of America, Plaintiff, ) CR15-00707-PHX-SRB ) Phoenix, Arizona vs. ) March 11, 2016 Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem, Defendant.

> BEFORE: THE HONORABLE SUSAN R. BOLTON, JUDGE EXCERPT OF REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS GOVERNMENT REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT JURY TRIAL - DAY #16

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# 3-11-16

# EXCERPT OF PROCEEDINGS

MS. BROOK: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

For the last hour-and-a-half the defense counsel has stood before you and time and time again alleged that the government is not here to find the truth and alleged that the government is withholding evidence.

And as he said it over and over again -- bless you -- he made mention to a couple of things.

One, witnesses that you heard from and who called them;

Two, agents' testimony and calling into question their credibility or their motives;

Three, whether or not pretrial interviews were recorded.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this case which lasted four weeks, the government called witnesses and those witnesses were subpoenaed and came here and testified. In the criminal justice system it is the government's burden exclusively to prove to you all beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of a crime.

It is our burden and our burden exclusively.

The defendant doesn't have to say a thing. Doesn't have to do a thing during the course of that trial. But, ladies and gentlemen, make no mistake about it, the defendant has subpoena power too.

1 So when defense counsel stands before you and says that the government was withholding evidence or the government 2 didn't call absolutely every witness, the defense can call 3 4 those witnesses too. 5 They made reference to Lupe. If the government -- if 6 the defendant wanted you to hear from Lupe, they have subpoena 7 power too. Defense counsel talked about pretrial interviews and 8 whether or not pretrial interviews in this case were recorded 9 10 and insinuated that things must have been covered up or the truth did not come out from those interviews. 11 12 Ladies and gentlemen, Special Agent Whitson testified and was asked specifically about that. The first question he 13 14 was asked: 15 And in this case have you -- oh --And in any case have you ever recorded pretrial 16 17 interviews? 18 Never. In your experience what's the general purpose of a 19 pretrial witness interview? 20 So a pretrial interview is an opportunity for the 21 2.2 prosecutors to speak with a person who is a potential witness to kind of explain what the process is going to be, what they 23 24 can expect, and the kind of thing, just to give them a general 25 overview of the process.

1 And then also to go through the things, the 2 information that they have provided, and make sure the 3 prosecutors have a complete understanding of all of that 4 information. 5 Further, Special Agent Whitson was asked: 6 In every interview conducted in this case, was there 7 an admonition given? In pretrial witness interviews, is there an 8 admonition that was given to every witness? 9 10 Yes. What is it? 11 12 It's just to tell the truth. So over any time you go to a pretrial witness interview, that's going to be something 13 14 that's repeated over and over again to kind of help set them 15 at ease. It's just that at the end of the day when you're on 16 17 the stand, just tell the truth and then you don't have to think. You just tell the truth. 18 Ladies and gentlemen, defense counsel also talked 19 about the interview on May 5th that wasn't recorded and 20 insinuated that because the security camera footage was not 21 22 retrieved, that somehow evidence was covered up. 23 Special Agent Whitson testified that never in any 24 case has he ever heard of any agents subpoenaing security 25 camera footage or obtaining it.

And why? Because there's no audio.

And also, when you look at the defendant's interview on June 10th of 2015, the video, you can see up high in the corner the security camera footage. And you can see what that angle would reflect; a wide span of the entire room without any facial features or ability to see or decode people's expresses.

But at the end of the day, ladies and gentlemen, all of these questions that defense counsel has stood before you and raised are distractions. Distractions to keep you from looking at the evidence that has come from this witness stand.

So let's start at the top.

Defense counsel started off by having you guys look at the conspiracy instructions and talking about the defendant just being merely present, and therefore, not being culpable. Defense counsel talked about friends, the defendants' friends, that he was around these people but he didn't do anything.

Ladies and gentlemen, first, the defendant chose

Elton Simpson as his friend. And time and time again, he

chose him. For a period of time he wasn't friends with him

because he thought that Ibrahim had put some sort of a tracker

or a device on his car and he was reporting on him to the FBI.

Just think about that for a second. The defendant was afraid that Ibrahim was reporting on him to the FBI.

What was the defendant afraid of?

1 So let's pause for a second and think about the 2 snapshot that that provides into the defendant's mindset. 3 If the defendant knows that Simpson is interested in 4 violent Jihadi material, if the defendant knows that Simpson 5 spends time watching execution videos conducted by ISIS, if 6 the defendant knows that Simpson has been convicted before, but yet over the months before Garland, the defendant is 7 8 texting Simpson hundreds of times. They're in frequent 9 contact. Even with all of that stuff, they remain close 10 friends. 11 What does that tell you? 12 Well, let's put aside -- let's put into a box the 13 question of what their friendship indicates. Because at the 14 end of the day, the question is: What did the defendant himself do? This case isn't about who he was friends with. 15 16 It's about what he did. 17 He provided guns to Ibrahim and to Nadir Soofi. provided ammunition to them. He took them out shooting and he 18 also trained them on how to use their weapons. 19 20 Ladies and gentlemen, engaging in illegal Backpage purchases of weapons or of ammunition with somebody who had a 21 22 minimum you know supports ISIS, that in and of it itself tells 23 you about the defendant's choices. 24 The evidence in this case shows that the defendant

not only helped and aided his friends who he knew supported

25

the Islamic State and were intending to act out to attack in the name of the Islamic State, but it also shows that he wanted to attack too.

You've heard about the testimony. Him wanting to go

You've heard about the testimony. Him wanting to go into a mall with a bomb and blow himself up. You've also heard the testimony from the days and weeks after the contest was announced and the defendant was talking about wanting to go and shoot up the contest too.

Ladies and gentlemen, "mere presence" isn't you buying the bullets that end up on the ground in the scene at Garland, Texas.

Aiding and abetting. Let's talk about that as a concept. The defendant is charged with two conspiracies. In Count 1 and Count 5 he's charged with conspiracies.

Aiding and abetting applies to Count 1, Count 2, and Count 3. So in Count 1 and 2, the interstate transportation of firearms with the intent to commit a felony, Count 1 is the conspiracy; Count 2 is the actual crime.

Obviously, the defendant himself did not drive and transport those weapons to Texas, but he helped. And it is the aid that he provided that makes him guilty of those crimes.

But aid how? Defense counsel suggests that when the defendant purchased those weapons for Simpson and Soofi, at that point the contest had not yet been announced. What did

the defendant do after the contest was announced?

Well, he went out into the desert and he shot with Simpson and Soofi. He hosted them in his house to talk about the plan to attack the contest. He sat in Soofi and Simpson's living room and he taught them how to disassemble, lubricate, and reassemble those weapons, just as Ali Soofi testified to when he came in here.

And defense counsel asked, they said, well, you must be very -- you know, adept with weapons because you certainly described that well. And he responded: I don't own a weapon. I've shot before but I learned from watching.

Count 5, additionally, aiding and abetting applies to that count too. You don't have to find that the defendant was part of the conspiracy, that he was part of the plan itself between Simpson and Soofi, although the evidence that has come from this witness stand does show that.

All you have to find is that he helped the plan. If he helped the plan while knowing of the plan, what it was, and that was an evolving plan, as we know, it was an evolving plan over 2015 and in the late months of 2014, a plan that first came about talking about wanting to commit hijra, going to the Islamic State, evolved into attacks, attacks that included the United States military bases, recruitment centers, going in to bomb a mall, and in the end it crystallized into Garland.

And how did he help? The ways that we've talked

about already.

So defense counsel talked about other people, other individuals who may also be responsible or involved. At the beginning of this case, the judge read to you the Indictment. And when she did, it was clear that the "conspiracy" referred to the "defendant and others," others not named, but others.

Defense counsel asks you to consider other people;

AK, Nurse, and distract you from the evidence that implicates
the defendant. He brought before you all the indented letter
and he said that the indented letter somehow implicates
somebody else.

Well, let's talk about that letter for a moment. The indented letter itself was never found. What was found was a piece of paper that was etched over, sent to the lab, and they raised a letter. Let's assume -- or they raised the words from the page.

So let's assume, hypothetically, that that letter was found. And let's assume, hypothetically, that Simpson on the eve of the attack gave that letter to somebody else.

You have heard hours of testimony in this case from experts; experts who have talked to you about how ISIS is a well-oiled machine and they are trying to mobilize masses of people to attack the United States to support the Islamic State.

Implicated in that is the obvious point that a lot of

people are involved. Just because an additional person may also be involved, does not mean that the defendant isn't too involved. There are a lot of people. And the question for you to decide in this case is: Is the defendant guilty?

A defense to a bank robbery case isn't: I'm not guilty because when I robbed the bank, I did it with a friend and he's guilty, not me.

Just because more people may be responsible or involved or assisting doesn't take away from the defendant's involvement and his capability -- or his culpability for the manner in which he assisted, aided, helped to plan, and put together this attack.

Defense counsel also talked, similarly, about the letters from Hassan Jihaad. And we looked at just the letter backings, the outside. There was a letter in 2010, there was a letter in 2012, and a letter in 2014.

Two were addressed to Saabir Nurse, the 2010 and the 2012 one. The 2014 one was addressed to Elton Simpson. And remember, we opened that letter up. It was written with a typewriter. And what did it say? It was Hassan Jihaad trying to convince Ibrahim to not believe in the Khalifah, to believe in his mindset to support his terrorist group which is al-Qa'ida.

Defense is trying to insinuate that there is a conspiracy between somebody who is not ISIS and Elton Simpson.

You can see the letter. The letter is in evidence. Again, these are distraction techniques.

Defense counsel talked about Nathaniel and focused on just one part of what Nathaniel said, while excluding and ignoring all of the other pieces of Nathaniel's testimony.

What Nathaniel testified to is that this plan came together in February. This plan came together months before the attack.

Now, when asked on the stand if he knew Malik, he said he had seen him. Nathaniel had testified that when he was at his dad's house, it was weekends and he spent a lot of time with his dad. Make no mistake, it came out clearly from Nathaniel when he testified that him and his father keep some really big secrets.

His dad had told him as a secret that he was going to go attack Garland. He talked to him about the bullets and not leaving fingerprints. He showed him the gun. And he imparted upon him the information that he might not come back and he was going to kill Americans.

That was a secret between him and his dad. A secret he was not even allowed to tell his mom.

Defense counsel insinuates that if Nathaniel knew this information, that obviously, he would have to equally know information about the defendant. Let's just think about that for a moment in terms of common sense.

First, Nadir Soofi is obviously a very complicated individual, an individual who was mentally okay with committing jihad, martyring himself in order to kill masses of Americans. So getting in his head to understand exactly why he did what he did is a challenge.

But let's think about common sense. What Nadir does know is that Nathaniel is not going with him. Nathaniel is staying here. Which means, when and if Nadir does die while committing this jihad, the FBI and the police are going to come and find Nathaniel and talk to him.

Does it make sense that he would impart upon this 8-year-old information about co-conspirators and their identity, individuals who were not going with him to commit the attack?

Similarly to Ali, Nathaniel and Soofi in that house, along with the defendant, only extended certain information to certain people. Ali knew that the defendant, Simpson, and Soofi all supported ISIS. He knew that they watched those videos. He knew that the defendant wanted to kill kafirs.

But what didn't he know? He didn't know about any attack plans. And strategically, he didn't know that. Nadir was not going to impart that information on him, nor the defendant, nor Simpson, because all he has to do as an adult is just pick up the phone and call 911. And additionally, if he didn't do that, he would call his parents.

Common sense tells us that Nathaniel only knew what his dad wanted him to know.

Defense counsel talked to you about Sergio and questioned Sergio's role in this. Why was Sergio necessary to go out to the desert to shoot? And it brings up a corollary point.

Defense counsel at the end thought it was odd, the question that was asked to the defendant about shooting in the desert by the agents on May 5th. Obviously, the defendant is a convicted felon. Simpson is a convicted felon. So they're not going to head off to the local range in order to shoot.

The desert is the obvious place where they would shoot if they're going to shoot.

But "Where in the desert?" is the question. Sergio testified that the summer before -- so the summer of 2014, that he was at a birthday party at his mother's house and that the defendant and Ibrahim were there too. And it became clear at that birthday party that behind mom's house you couldn't fire rifles, that they were too loud. The defendant knew that. And in January, the defendant sought out Sergio to help him find a remote spot in the desert to shoot. And he did.

You can see from the evidence from the Wittmann scene that he shot and he shot there with the weapons that were used to conduct the attack.

But, ladies and gentlemen, obviously, at that point

Sergio wasn't needed again. Sergio had taken the defendant and Simpson and Soofi -- and by "taken," I mean shown, because the defendant himself drove Simpson and Soofi in his car to the shooting area.

It was a remote location. It was in Wittmann, an area where there are lots of remote locations as the witnesses testified to about the desert area out there.

So at that point he had given the defendant all he needed, those remote locations in the desert. We have heard that the defendant, Simpson, and Soofi proceeded over the following months to continue to go shooting out in the desert together. We have heard that from Ali. We have heard that from Mubarak. We have heard that from AK. And Verdugo talked about all the times that they went shooting together.

Obviously, ladies and gentlemen, not all criminals are masterminds. And in this case, Simpson, Soofi, and the defendant have left behind a lot of clues. And in this case they utilized Sergio for what they needed, which was to find that desert location. And he gave it to them and then the defendant could continue to go shooting with Simpson and Soofi and practice their shot in anticipation of the attacks that they were planning to make over those months in 2015.

Defense counsel suggests that you can't trust

Verdugo. You know, ladies and gentlemen, it would be great as
a prosecutor to come in here and to put on witnesses in any

case who were maybe two nuns and a school teacher. The defendant was friends with Verdugo. It was the defendant's friendship with Verdugo that made Verdugo a witness in this case.

Defense counsel has insinuated benefits and we've talked about those. And at the end of the day, it is up to you all to determine the credibility of any witness based upon a lot of factors.

And one of them is corroboration; to look for corroboration of witnesses' testimony to determine whether or not what they are saying bears truthfulness.

With Ali, the corroboration -- I'm sorry -- with

Verdugo, the corroboration is Ali. Two men. They don't know each other. They have never met. They live in different places, but yet they report the exact same thing about the defendant.

They report that the defendant was watching the ISIS execution videos. They report that the defendant kept saying he wanted to kill kafirs. They both report that during 2015, the defendant and Simpson and Soofi went shooting together in the desert and they both talk about the defendant's reaction to the Charlie Hebdo attack.

Defense counsel suggests that you can't trust Verdugo because of the absence of a recorded call which somehow talked about the attack or had the defendant make an admission about

the attack.

Ladies and gentlemen, from the evidence that's come from this witness stand, it's clear that the defendant is paranoid of law enforcement.

What did he say to James Sampson in his first or so call after he found out from Stuart that Ibrahim was likely dead in the attack that he knew was going to take place -- and we're going to get to that in a second. He said: I can't talk to you about this on the phone.

Is it logical then to infer that he's going to make admissions on the phone with anybody or Verdugo?

Corroboration with Verdugo.

You also look to Juan. And a small detail, but an important one, Verdugo testified about the mirrors inside the Cochise house of the defendant's, that house that he lived in up until the middle of March of 2015, the one where Juan and Carlos lived across the street.

He talked about how the defendant had hung mirrors so that he could see from one room into the other rooms.

When the defendant testified, he testified that the room in the Cochise house that he spent the most time in was the prayer room.

And then Juan. Juan testified that it was through those angled mirrors that he stood in the hallway on that very first time that he heard the defendant talk about the Garland

1 contest and his desire to shoot it up. He stood there in the 2 hall and he saw the words come out of the defendant's mouth by 3 looking in that angled mirror where he could see him into the 4 prayer room. 5 One last point about Verdugo. James Sampson, the 6 defendant's own brother. What did he say about Verdugo back 7 in June? We heard the recording two days ago. And he said: 8 He's a good kid. He tries to help to fix things that he doesn't know how to, like refrigerators, but he's a good kid. 9 10 Defense counsel talked at length and called Ali a 11 liar. And, again, ladies and gentlemen, you are the judges of 12 credibility in this case and you exclusively. Defense counsel 13 talked about how Ali disclosed information about the 14 defendant. And he said that the manner in which he disclosed 15 the information means that you can't trust the information and 16 he is not telling the truth. 17 Well, what did Ali say? Initially, did you tell the FBI about Malik? 18 No. No, I didn't. 19 No. Did you deliberately not tell them about Malik? 20 Yes. 21 22 Why? 23 I mean just from my -- you know, generally meeting 24 somebody, you know, the vibe you get off of people and the 25 general actions of somebody, you can tell, you know, how

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1
      violent a person is over what they're capable of.
 2
               I mean just from stories that I have heard, instances
      that he was involved in, just the general, you know, the
 3
      feeling of the person. You know, that you just feel what
 5
      they're capable of.
 6
               Eventually, did you tell them?
 7
               Yes, after I had gone to my brother's funeral and I
      was interviewed in Kansas.
 8
 9
               Additionally, he was asked:
10
               Did you hold back information because of your fear of
11
      people that Malik was associated with?
12
               His response: Yes.
               So let's talk about that. Ali testified about his
13
14
      fear of the defendant and other people, about his fear that
15
      they would come after him for retaliation or come after him --
16
      them -- him to make them join him.
17
               He talked about that fear.
               And what brought home that fear for Ali? What we
18
      learned during AK's testimony.
19
               We learned during AK's testimony that in the hours
20
      after the attack in Garland, AK called Ali.
21
2.2
               And he told Ali: Do not talk to the police.
23
               He made that call because Malik told him to make that
24
      call.
25
               Not only was he afraid of Malik because of him being
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physically afraid of him or afraid he might get hurt, but

Malik had made sure that Ali wouldn't talk by reaching out to

him in the hours after his brother was killed to send the

message.

And, ladies and gentlemen, if the defendant wasn't a co-conspirator with Simpson and Soofi, if the defendant wasn't in the house with Simpson and Soofi and Ali, how would he ever know Ali? How would he ever know Ali's phone number? And most importantly, why in the world would he care what Ali told to the police unless he knew that he had to cover his tracks, because he knew what Ali had seen of him.

Ali had known about his support for the Islamic

State, about how he had talked about wanting to kill kafirs.

Ali knew the defendant and the defendant reached out through

AK to make sure he didn't talk.

Defense counsel -- we're going to get into this briefly -- defense counsel talked a lot about the timing of individuals, how the individuals who testified talked about time and equated how they were able to report a time that an event happened, or whether or not that individual was telling the truth.

And he put on the overhead a page from Ali's transcript. And he said see, Ali here in this transcript says that it was between March -- or February and March that Nadir Soofi came back with that weapon and talked about the

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1
      defendant giving him the money to buy it.
 2
               Page 29 on direct examination, what did Ali say?
 3
               The defendant said, oh, well, you know --
               Or defense counsel said Ali was wrong about the
 5
               It was, you know, February or March.
 6
      reason why it's inconsistent and you can't understand or test
 7
      his credibility.
 8
               In the beginning he said this:
 9
               I want to talk about other weapons. At some point
10
      did your brother come home with an AK style weapon?
11
               His response: Yes. He had come home with a full
12
     body AK.
13
               Do you remember when that was?
14
               It was roughly four months before the incident.
15
               So roughly around January?
16
               Around January time.
17
               It was on cross-examination when asked was it
      February or March, he said: I think so.
18
19
               Let's talk about timing. Defense counsel has argued
20
      to you that you can't trust Juan's testimony. You can't trust
21
      Carlos's testimony or any other adult who may not have the
22
      timing of an event correct. You can't trust them about the
23
      substance of what they heard.
24
               Ladies and gentlemen, common sense tells us that with
25
      children and with some adults, they're not great with dates
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and they're not great with times. And that inability to pinpoint actual dates or times doesn't have any bearing upon their clear memories of significant events that have happened in their lives.

So, children may not remember exactly when they went to Disneyland or when they went to Legoland or when they went to their friend's birthday party, but they do remember being at their friend's birthday party. They remember the significant events like the first time they road on the Matterhorn or taking that picture with Mickey Mouse.

Kids are kids. And they may not remember exactly when something happened. For instance, a child may clearly remember a clown that was at her best friend's birthday party when she was a kid. She remembers the red pants that they were wearing, that crazy yellow hat, the big scary eyes, and at 19 can still talk about that clown.

But if you ask her: Was that in the fall or in the spring or did that birthday party happen in the morning or the afternoon? And all bets are off.

Mr. Maynard is a very skilled cross-examiner and he did a very good job confusing children and even some of the adults on time.

At the end of the day the question is: Did the substance of the events that they reported, the significant events that they heard in their life, did the substance of

those events stay the same and stay consistent?

And, again, ladies and gentlemen, you look to the corroboration. I'm not going to belabor the point at this stage, but there are a couple of key details.

One is this:

Juan and Carlos. Brothers. Did they testify to the exact same memories? Or did each of them testify to individual and distinct memories that they had? Did each of them testify that they hadn't spoken to the other about the memories that they had?

The corroboration is in those details, the way in which they can report what happened based on what else was going on and the memories they have, the totality of the events.

And one quick one with Carlos was Fox News. When he talked about the Jordanian pilot being burned alive, when he talked about waking up because of the obnoxious laughter of the defendant who then came in and got him and brought him into the other room to watch that man burn alive. He said he saw it on Fox News.

And what did Evan Kohlmann testify to? That the only network that actually released that footage was Fox News. It was scandalous. And it was, you know, something maybe there was some backlash for Fox for doing, but nonetheless, those are the details, the corroborating details to look for.

I have a couple more quick points and I know it's been a long day, so we'll move quickly through it.

Defense has made a big deal out of the defendant's reaction, his reaction to learning that Ibrahim had been killed, that reaction at Red Lobster and in the hours afterwards.

On one hand he said he was too upset. Right? The defendant was too upset to have been part of the plan because he wouldn't have been a jihadist if he was upset. Or he wasn't happy enough, something similar, along those lines.

Made a big deal out of his reaction. Highlighting, as the defense is arguing, that he was unaware.

Well, let's take a closer look at what happened in those hours after the defendant learned that after the plan he had put into play, Ibrahim had predictably died.

What happened? He's sitting at Red Lobster. He gets the call. The call comes from Stuart. Stuart lets them know that the news is calling because Ibrahim has been involved in a shoot-out and it's everywhere. It's all over the news.

Was the defendant's reaction the same as the emotional display you all saw a few days ago? Was he welled up? Was he sad? No. He called the waiter over. He told you from his own testimony: I called the waiter over and asked him to box up my food to go.

Additionally, look at the text messages. How did the

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1
      defendant respond in those hours after?
 2
               You will see when you look at these records that the
 3
      defendant was in these hours -- so 8:30, 8:21 on May 3rd,
 4
      receiving texts from an individual who was doing some postings
 5
      for him as you can read from the text messages that continue:
 6
               Are you there?
 7
               And then he texted him back at 8:46.
               Brother, call me.
 8
 9
               Again, sending to the same number, a phone number,
10
      and then:
               Brother, why don't you call me back?
11
12
               Again, continuing this discussion with him in the
13
      early morning hours:
14
               Hello brother.
15
               He gets a message.
16
               Now I'll post your ads.
17
               He responds, doing these business-as-usual text
18
      messages:
               Okay brother. Please post. Okay brother. Please
19
20
      post.
21
               And you can see that ads were posted.
22
               And then as those hours continued, him negotiating
23
      other pick-ups, business pick-ups, with somebody who he was
24
      doing a job with.
25
               The other reason that you know through these text
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1
      messages is his effort to silence Ali. And you see that
 2
      through the exchange that he has here with AK:
 3
               Text me the dang number already.
               And he does.
 5
               And we know what AK then did on his behalf.
 6
               Dr. Vidino testified about how individuals
 7
      predictably respond to circumstances and act in these
 8
      situations in order to act in accordance with how people would
      anticipate them to act.
 9
10
                 As we wrap up, look to the defendant's statements
      that he made on the stand. Did the defendant lie?
11
12
               Mr. Koehler talked at length about it before and I'm
13
      just going to highlight a couple quick points.
14
               Defense counsel stood before you and said: Look at
15
      the chiropractic documents. They support the defendant.
16
      as you look at those documents, the question is:
                                                         Who wrote
17
      them and for what purpose?
               But at the end of the day, let's look at some other
18
      lies that the defendant made on the stand and why.
19
               One of them he testified that in the month of April,
20
      he only saw Ibrahim twice. He said once was on the 6th and
21
2.2
      once was on the 22nd and those were the only two times.
23
               So are there pieces of evidence that you have that,
24
      even from just these evidence, you can see that that is a lie?
25
               Text messages between the defendant and Ibrahim on
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1
      April 12:
 2
               Question -- or message sent:
 3
               I want to know if you want me to pick you up on the
 4
      way. Dinner is ready.
 5
               To which he responds -- Simpson responds:
 6
               Okay. You can. Insha Allah. Okay.
 7
               Did the defendant talk about them seeing each other
 8
      that day? Or the next day?
 9
               I'll come and get you.
10
               Okay.
               Text from Kareem.
11
12
               Simpson: Insha Allah.
13
               Kareem: Okay. I'll be right there.
14
               Brother I'm outside.
15
               Okay.
16
               Ladies and gentlemen, you also heard from Mustafa
17
      Hassan who said on April 30th he saw the defendant with
18
      Ibrahim at that restaurant.
19
               And these are just the pieces of evidence left behind
20
      about their connection which the defendant lied about when he
21
      sat there.
2.2
               At the end of the day, the question is this:
23
               Why would a man engage in illicit Backpage ammunition
24
      purchases with Ibrahim? Why would he provide Simpson and
25
      Soofi guns? Why would he take them shooting over and over
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1 Why would he teach them how to maintain and to keep 2 their weapons? 3 Why? Because he knew that Simpson and Soofi were 4 ISIS supporters. He too supported the Islamic State. And he 5 wanted to help them act and attack and kill kafirs in the name 6 of ISIS to support the Islamic State. The evidence in this case has come from the witness 7 8 stand and it has come from numerous different places, numerous different witnesses, people who have been eyewitnesses and 9 have seen and heard and testified. 10 11 And the instructions tell you that at the end of the 12 day, there's not any one number of witnesses that you need to 13 look for. 14 You have heard from multiple witnesses who explain and recount the defendant's attachments, his affiliation, and 15 16 his ideology. And the fact that he wanted to attack America 17 in order to support the Islamic State. 18 Ladies and gentlemen, we ask you to hold the defendant accountable and to find him quilty of all five 19 20 counts. 21 Thank you. 22 (End of Excerpt of Proceedings.) 23 24 25

1 2 CERTIFICATE 3 4 I, ELIZABETH A. LEMKE, do hereby certify that I am 5 duly appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter 6 for the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. 7 I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute 8 a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion 9 10 of the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript 11 12 was prepared under my direction and control. 13 DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 26th day of May, 14 2016. 15 16 17 s/Elizabeth A. Lemke 18 ELIZABETH A. LEMKE, RDR, CRR, CPE 19 20 21 22 23 24 25